

Minutes
STATE ADVISORY GROUP ON JUVENILE JUSTICE
AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

July 21, 2020

1:00-3:00 PM

Zoom Teleconference:

<https://zoom.us/j/92458465213?pwd=ajdZT1FaaGo1Zlp4SUxCTXNnTWVYdz09>

Meeting ID: 924 5846 5213

Password: 167428

Dial in: (312) 626-6799

The regularly scheduled State Advisory Group (SAG) on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention meeting was held virtually in accordance with the Open Meeting Act, 25 O.S. § 307.1(C).

I. Call to Order – Ginger Spear, Co-Chair

Ginger Spear called the meeting to order at 1:02.

II. Roll Call - Recording of Members Present and Absent

Present: Dr. Jaime Burns, Dr. Stephen Grissom, David Hall, Alison Humphrey, Rep. Cyndi Munson, Dr. Greg Parks, Shanna Rice, Ginger Spear and Uli Villalobos.

Absent: Chad Gragg, Walter Mays, Erik Reed, Judge Douglas Revard, Dr. Paul Shawler and William White

III. Introduction of Guests and New Staff – Ginger Spear, Co-Chair and Ms. Laura Broyles, Juvenile Justice Specialist

Ms. Laura Broyles introduced Ms. Sheila Foster. She reminded the board that they voted in January to use DMC funding to hire someone to assist with DMC and the Separation core requirement. She started with OJA in February and it's been a challenge with COVID but she has jumped right in to learn our system.

She comes to us with quite a bit of experience. She retired from the State of Arkansas as their Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) Coordinator and DMC Coordinator.

Ms. Broyles introduced the three guests that were in the meeting. Two of them currently have pending applications and appointments by the Governor to the SAG. The first guest is Brian Wahnee. He first reached out to OJA staff during an OJJDP call on engaging tribes. He has experience in law enforcement with the Comanche Nation. He is currently employed by the Fort Sill Apache Tribe as the Indian Child Welfare Coordinator/Title IV-

b Coordinator/Family Violence Coordinator. Tasha Fridia is the other guest with a pending appointment. She is currently the Assistant Director for Tribal Youth Resource Center. She also assists tribes that have youth programs with strategic and justice system planning, code drafting and policy implementation. Keri Spencer is our last guest. She is the Executive Director of the RISE Shelter and spoke to us at our January meeting.

IV. Discussion With Possible Action to Approve of Minutes from January 21, 2020 SAG Meeting – Dr. Stephen Grissom, Chair.

Motion made by Alison Humphrey to approve January 21, 2020 minutes. Motion seconded by Ginger Spear. Dr. Jaime Burns, Dr. Stephen Grissom, Alison Humphrey, Rep. Cyndi Munson, Dr. Greg Parks, Shanna Rice, Ginger Spear and Ulises Villalobos voted to approve the minutes. David Hall abstained. Motion carried.

V. Update on Program Implementation by Sub-grantees during COVID-19 – Ms. Laura Broyles and Mr. David McCullough, Programs Manager.

Mr. David McCullough gave the SAG an update on the 3 Delinquency Prevention Sub-grantees whose grants expired with this being their 3rd and final year.

McClain/Garvin County Youth and Family Services had to discontinue their grant early due to Covid-19. They provided the Botvin Life Skills Training program to four area schools. Unused grant money was returned.

Girl Scouts of Eastern Oklahoma's grant was the Beyond Bars program. This sub-grant program provided social and emotional wellness programs to youth following mothers release from prison to achieve successful and healthy reunification. Ms. Laura Broyles mentioned that when she was reading the final claim in June that the contractors that worked with the kids made some adjustments to provide virtual support through therapists (LPCs) and there was great feedback from the kids. It was great that Girl Scouts had worked with the contractors to adapt appropriately with the kids.

The last sub-grant that expired was Little Dixie Community Action Agency's Strengthening Families program.

VI. Reports

a. Youth Sub-committee Report – Mr. Ulises Villalobos, Chair, and Ms. Alison Humphrey, Co-Chair/Ally

The Youth Sub-committee report was delivered by Mr. Ulises Villalobos and Ms. Alison Humphrey. Mr. Villalobos stated that the Youth Emerging Leaders (YEL) is trying to get back on track having to slow down due to Covid-19. They are working on grants where the youth can write the programs, not the adults. When the sub-committee was brainstorming, they looked the Colorado model.

YEL just sent out a newsletter. Mr. David McCullough will send a copy to all SAG members. Four new members have been added to YEL since January. Due to privacy issues, they cannot be introduced to the State Advisory Group.

Ms. Humphrey talked about how she has noticed that all of the partnerships they are involved with were like different cars on the same highway. They all want to accomplish the same goal which is Prevention. Our kids intersect with the kids with all partners at Health Department, Department of Mental Health and the schools.

YEL has been working with the Health Department's youth advisory sub-committee (YAS). Both groups are working on prevention measures and YEL can introduce their resources and grant money by utilizing their toolkit and relationship with education groups.

Ms. Humphrey also took a moment to mention that if it had not been for Mr. Villalobos, the newsletter would not have happened. He took charge and did all the work. Dr. Jaime Burns commented that this is the most involved the youth committee has ever been. She stated how proud she was of Mr. Villalobos.

b. Compliance Report – Mr. David McCullough, Compliance Monitor

Mr. David McCullough reported to the SAG that Oklahoma is in compliance with all of the core requirements (Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Sight and Sound Separation, and removal of juveniles from adult jails). For FFY2019, there were no instances of Separation violations. This was our area of non-compliance in 2018. The Jail Removal rate for FFY2019 was 0.23, the lowest it has ever been in Oklahoma. There were only 2 instances of youth in an adult jail when they should not have been. Both instances were in Oklahoma County.

The rate of DSO violations was 1.27. This was compromised of a total of 11 violations and demonstrates that, across the state, we have lost some ground in DSO effectiveness. All DSO violations occurred in Juvenile Detention Centers. A plan for continuing to respond and strengthen Oklahoma's performance regarding DSO was submitted to the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) along with the data.

Mr. Ulises Villalobos reviewed all instances of youth in adult jails. Those findings were presented in the slide show presented by Mr. McCullough. Ms. Alison Humphrey praised the hard work done by Mr. McCullough. Mr. McCullough presented Compliance data to Juvenile Service Unit workers recently.

Black youth are over represented in juvenile detention. In Tulsa and OK Counties the ratio is 2 to 1. Native American youth the next highest overrepresentation in the jails. The Hispanic youth representation was low but they are being charged more seriously and being sent to adult jails more frequently than other youth.

Mr. McCullough is working on recertifying jails.

c. **Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)/Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) – Mr. William J White, Chair; Ms. Laura Broyles, JJ Specialist, and Ms. Sheila Foster, RED/Separation Specialist**

Ms. Laura Broyles introduced the new OJA DMC/RED Coordinator. She is Ms. Sheila Foster. Ms. Foster is excited to be a part of the OJA team. For the past 8 years, she was the DMC Coordinator in Arkansas. She also did community-based work along with grant monitoring for DMC/RED funding. Part of her duties were working with community coalitions and training stakeholders. In addition, she worked with the Arkansas SAG board.

Ms. Laura Broyles shared a power point presentation. Part of this presentation was presented to the OJA Board. Some modifications were done per the feedback received from the Board.

DMC is now Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R-ED). The SAG will continue to see DMC used as well as R-ED because funding is tied to DMC.

Ms. Broyles is looking to use an evidence-based training model developed in Connecticut for Law Enforcement by Law Enforcement. It was evaluated as effective by the University of Connecticut.

In 2008, SAG was presented with data that black youth were being arrested at a rate of 8 times greater than white youth. SAG funded law enforcement training and the arrest rates dropped by half. The current numbers are still too high.

Some of the weaknesses of the Oklahoma implementation included long-term sustainability, it was limited by OJJDP requiring it be done in the 3 largest jurisdictions as well as not being able to keep trained officers as the trainers.

Strengths of the implementation include leaders in the Tulsa Police Department who ensure the ongoing implementation in the TPD Academy. When implemented with policy and procedural changes, as well as evidence-based diversion opportunities impact can be seen at multiple points in the system.

OJA will partner with Connecticut Trainers. Training for Trainers will be implemented in rural Oklahoma. Refresher training will be given for existing TOT officers in Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Comanche County. The curriculum will be written to train JJ System Stakeholder that will strengthen all four core requirements, add cultural sensitivity specific to Native Nations, add more information about Adverse Childhood Experiences and the impact of trauma, and add in information about diversion options. It will also assist with managing outcomes and provide long-term support for trainers.

Phase 1 proposed modifications in response to OJA Board feedback include training all staff and system stakeholders during year 1 as well as a hybrid model of training delivery due to Covid-19. The City of Ada has volunteered to be the trainers and TOT training will take place in August. All OJA staff (600 people) will be trained by the end of the first quarter. A total of 1,055 staff and stakeholders

from across all jurisdiction and all contact points will be trained by the end of SFY 2021.

Dr. Jaime Burns asked if Covid-19 would affect the timeline of implementation. Ms. Broyles indicated that there was a Plan B to do all online training if the hybrid model was not safe to do.

d. Finance Report – Ms. Kimberlee Gray

Ms. Kimberlee Gray provided the monthly financial report as of June 30, 2020. The Finance Report is attached. Ms. Gray noted that she received quite a few claims late last week and those adjustments are not reflected in this report. They will be updated by the next meeting.

VII. Discussion with Possible Action to Change Funding Amount and Structure for Delinquency Prevention Funding – Ms. Laura Broyles, JJ Specialist

Based on investment in SAG work and the JJDP, a proposal was made to change the funding amount and structure for the \$60,000 in grant money they were provide with by the SAG. Because they want the grant programs to be youth-led, YEL wants to issue smaller grants in year one. Year one can be a planning piece with the establishment of youth coalitions to guide the projects.

The requirement will still be in place for evidence-based programs. Technical and training support will be given in year one. While Prevention funding is currently lower due to being out of compliance, 2021 is expected to be fully funded. If this structure is not effective, the SAG will still have grant money available for other programs.

A motion was made to change the funding amount and structure for Delinquency Prevention Funding for year one to be planning and years two and three being the project plan by Ginger Spear and seconded by David Hall. All present voted yes. Motion carried.

VIII. Discussion with Possible Action to Approve Continuation Funding for Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma in the amount of \$54,000 effective October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 - Mr. David McCullough, Programs Manager

The Ponca Tribe just ended its 1st year of Project Eagle. It actually did not go into effect on October 1st of 2019. The contract needs to be extended to ensure they have a full twelve months of funding during the first year. Title II formula awards are required to be for thirty-six months if progress is made. Project Eagle is implementing a tribal parenting program called Fatherhood is Sacred and Motherhood is Sacred. It has had a huge impact for the participants. They had to move to remote as a result of COVID-19. A program evaluation handout was provided to the SAG.

A motion was made by Ginger Spear to approve continuation funding for the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma in the amount of \$54,000 effective October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 and to approve 2nd year of funding. The motions was seconded by David Hall. All present voted yes. Motion carried. Dr. Grissom and Shanna Rice were not available for the vote.

Should it read: A motion was made to approve an extension to the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma from June 30, 2020 to September 30, 2020 and to approve continuation of funding in the amount of \$54,000 from October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021.

- IX. **Discussion with Possible Action to Approve DMC Funding in the amount of \$100,000 for Trainers/Consultants from Connecticut who have trained Oklahoma law enforcement in the Connecticut model, Effective Police Interactions with Youth to: 1) Update and expand the Effective Police Interactions with Youth Training to incorporate interactions by professionals throughout the juvenile justice system, adding components to address culture of native youth, the impact of trauma (ACES) and youth behavior, restorative diversion options, and becoming a trauma responsive juvenile justice system; 2) Train law enforcement, tribal police, jail administrators, probation officers, intake officers, parole officers, direct care staff in secure residential placements, detention staff, group home staff, shelter staff, defense attorneys, prosecutors, Judges, and youth service agencies; 3) Train law enforcement to train the curriculum to police departments in rural Oklahoma; and 4) provide ongoing assistance to law enforcement trainers in rural and urban Oklahoma to effectively implement the curriculum – Ms. Laura Broyles, JJ Specialist.**

Ms. Laura Broyles stated that per the DMC report she gave earlier, the cost is \$100,000 to Connecticut to provide: 1) Update and expand the Effective Police Interactions with Youth Training to incorporate interactions by professionals throughout the juvenile justice system, adding components to address culture of native youth, the impact of trauma (ACES) and youth behavior, restorative diversion options, and becoming a trauma responsive juvenile justice system; 2) Train law enforcement, tribal police, jail administrators, probation officers, intake officers, parole officers, direct care staff in secure residential placements, detention staff, group home staff, shelter staff, defense attorneys, prosecutors, Judges, and youth service agencies; 3) Train law enforcement to train the curriculum to police departments in rural Oklahoma; and 4) provide ongoing assistance to law enforcement trainers in rural and urban Oklahoma to effectively implement the curriculum.

To ensure the fidelity of the model is not negatively impacted, the key component of the interaction piece will not change. The only change is to who the audience is and it is expanding on the existing curriculum.

Ginger Spear made the motion and it was seconded by Alison Humphrey. All present voted in favor of the motion. Motion carried.

- X. **Discussion with Possible Action to approve \$30,000 to the City of Ada, for Ada Police Department to train and lead law enforcement training, “Effective Police Interactions with Youth” to rural and tribal police departments. The Ada Police Department will 1) Train rural and tribal police departments EPIY; 2) Partner with Police Departments to become trainers and lead Compliance efforts in their jurisdictions; and 3) Mentor law enforcement agencies and police officers as they encounter youth – Ms. Laura Broyles, JJ Specialist**

The motion was made by Ginger Spear to approve \$30,000 to the City of Ada for the Ada Police Department to train and lead law enforcement training. Second made by Shanna Rice. Dr. Jaime Burns, Dr. Stephen Grissom, David Hall, Rep. Cyndi Munson, Dr. Greg Parks, Shanna Rice, Ginger Spear and Uli Villalobos voted yes. Alison Humphrey abstained. Motion carried.

XI. Discussion with Possible Action to Approve the Use of SAG Funding for Scholarships to OJA Staff for the Coalition for Juvenile Justice Annual Training – Ms. Alison Humphrey, SAG Member

The 2020 Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) conference will be virtual this year. Dreaming Big Together: Youth Justice Reimagined will be held November 18-20. Ms. Alison Humphrey told that SAG her initial thoughts were that, as an OJA caseworker prior being appointed to SAG, she had heard about SAG have an understanding of what it was. The caseworker job works around SAG core requirements and since funding will not be spent on airline fares, hotels, etc., could the funds be used to pay for registration fees for OJA staff members.

Per Ms. Laura Broyles, there is funding available. The SAG Retreat most likely would be virtual this year. Ms. Alison Humphrey also noted that the Youth Summit would be virtual and free this year. 2 field staff member per 7 districts and 5 secure staff members per 2 institutions would be 24 OJA staff.

The motion to approve the use of SAG funding for scholarships for up to 24 OJA staff members for the Coalition for Juvenile Justice annual training was made by Ginger Spear. Shanna Rice made the second. All present voted in favor of the motion. Motion carried.

XI. New Business Not Known at the Time of Agenda Posting

No new business.

XIII. Adjournment

There being no further business, meeting was adjourned at 2:48 p.m.

We Are The Gatekeepers

STATE ADVISORY GROUP MEETING
March 30, 2021





Oklahoma
State Advisory Group
on
Juvenile Justice &
Delinquency Prevention
March 30, 2021

SFY 20/21 Recap



- Effective Practices for Positive Interactions with Oklahoma Youth
 - Intent:
 - Implicit Bias / Eliminating Racial & Ethnic Disparities
 - Restorative Practices vs. Punitive / Prosecutorial Mindsets
 - Trauma-Informed Practices
 - Adolescent Brain Development
 - Diversion
 - Cross-system collaboration
 - A Call to Action

SUCSESSES



- Trained over five hundred OJA staff
- Evaluations reflect Overall 95% "Excellent" (80% Virtual)
 - Sample size / other ratings
- Updated curriculum is more relevant to today's police/CSAP/community/youth relations
- U.S. Supreme Court case of *McGirt v. Oklahoma* (and resulting additional decisions)

SUCSESSES



- Consistent glowing evaluative commentary :
 - Multiple attendees claiming “best training they have ever attended”
 - Head of one detention agency commenting “very timely”
 - Many commenting on the implicit bias, intentional, and unintentional bias portions fostering consciousness in decision-making
 - Multiple attendees during “Call to Action” planning significant efforts for system improvement (ex: creating diversion programs, speaking to legislators)
 - The recognition by non-direct care staff (Admin Techs/Facilities) that even they can have an impact on youth = powerful change!

Barriers



COVID

- We conquered by live/hybrid/virtual

Management / registration / attendance

- Large undertaking

Data compilation / evaluation

- Large undertaking

Buy-in for training

- Supervisors and staff
 - Strengthen relationships

NEEDS/GAPS IDENTIFIED



- Statutory changes (ex: citizen's arrest)
- Policy review and revisions (ex: COJC)
- Pre-trial detention issues (misdemeanors)
 - District Attorneys/Judges ***
 - "Prosecutorial" mindsets***
 - Need training in best practices

McGirt v. Oklahoma – major system gaps that will affect youth across the state and will likely increase the disparity suffered by Native American youth if not addressed quickly and properly

NEEDS/GAPS IDENTIFIED



- Feedback re: lack of training (quality & applicability)
- Additional TOTs needed / SWOJC / Reach more LEOs / Develop more partnerships
- Jail administrators – juvenile handling

NEXT STEPS

Proposed Phase 2

- OJJDP JJRA requirements (ex: jail administrators)
- Agencies we did not get to yet (esp. contractors)
- Wider law enforcement officer reach
- Boards of Education / school staff



NEXT STEPS

Proposed Phase 2

- District Attorneys / Judges
- Refreshers
- Data compilation and evaluation of outcomes
- New curricula (abbreviated) addressing Empathy Building Skills, Trauma-Informed Practices, Restorative Justice, and Diversion Techniques more in depth



Questions?



Please join us at one of our upcoming sessions!

Learn more about us and our work at:

wearethegatekeepers.org

Or call/email:

Jill Ruggiero at 203-247-3197

or

jill.ruggiero@wearethegatekeepers.org

**Office of Juvenile Affairs
Formula Grant Award Status
FY2021 Subgrantee Awards Summary as of December 31, 2020**

PO #	Name	Amount	Current Grant Year	Program Type	Requested to Date	Actual Monthly Average	Projected Monthly Average	FY21 PO Lapse Funds	FY22 Eligible Continuation Amount	FY22 Projected Lapse Funds
4009023012	Ponca Tribe	54,000.00	2nd	Prevention	16,455.65	4,113.91	4,500.00	0.00	48,000.00	0.00
	Totals	54,000.00			16,455.65	4,113.91	4,500.00	0.00	48,000.00	0.00

Award No.

2017-JF-FX-0030 2018-JX-FX-0044 2019-MU-FX-0051 2020-JX-FX-0021

	10/1/2017-9/30/20	10/1/2018-9/30/22	10/01/2019-9/30/23	10/1/20-9/30/24
Award Period				
Award Amount	452,489.00	549,058.00	444,765.00	615,890.00
State Match - Administration	45,249.00	54,905.00	44,000.00	61,589.00

******20% REDUCTION
****50% COMPLIANCE**

Administration and SAG

Administration	45,249.00	54,905.00	44,000.00	61,589.00
Administration Expenditures	(45,486.81)	(54,892.31)	(39,562.51)	
Administration Balance	(237.81)	12.69	4,437.49	61,589.00
SAG	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
SAG Expenditures	(19,999.89)	(19,999.46)	(12,359.86)	
SAG Balance	0.11	0.54	7,640.14	30,000.00
State Match - Administration	45,249.00	54,905.00	44,000.00	61,589.00
State Match Expenditures	(45,252.95)	(54,900.48)	(9,117.93)	
State Match Balance	(3.95)	4.52	34,882.07	61,589.00

Amount to Sub-grantees

Delinquency Prevention	282,999.00	344,153.00	40,000.00	100,000.00
Delinquency Prevention Expenditures	(283,018.77)	(166,142.30)		
Delinquency Prevention Balance	(19.77)	178,010.70	40,000.00	100,000.00
DMC - Racial and Ethnic Disparities	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	
DMC Expenditures	(50,000.60)	(60,000.00)	(3,929.31)	
DMC/RED Balance	(0.60)	0.00	56,070.69	
Native American	54,241.00	70,000.00	58,384.00	254,019.00
Native American Expenditures	(53,982.93)	(14,990.82)		
Native American Balance	258.07	55,009.18	58,384.00	254,019.00
Separation of Youth from Adult Inmates			222,381.00	
Separation of Youth from Adult Inmates			(3,192.91)	
Separation of Youth from Adult Inmates Balance			219,188.09	
Compliance Monitoring				100,000.00
Compliance Monitoring Expenditures				
Compliance Monitoring Balance				100,000.00
Positive Youth Development				70,282.00
Positive Youth Development Expenditures				
Positive Youth Development Balance				70,282.00
Sub-Grantee Balance	(0.00)	233,033.11	385,720.41	615,890.00
Continuation Award - Delinquency Prevention		(60,000.00)		
Continuation Award - Native American		(48,000.00)		

Add: Projected / PO Lapse 0.00

Amount Available (0.00) 125,033.11 385,720.41 615,890.00

Allocation:				
DELINQUENCY		118,010.70	40,000.00	100,000.00
DMC/RED			56,070.69	
NATIVE		7,009.18	58,384.00	254,019.00
YEL				70,282.00
SEPARATION			219,188.09	100,000.00

The State Advisory Group (SAG) on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Working Together for All Oklahoma Youth



Dr. Stephen Grissom, Chair

Laura Broyles, JJDP
Administrator

SAG Members have Experience,
training, or special knowledge
concerning

- adolescent development,
- the prevention and treatment of
juvenile delinquency,
- the administration of juvenile justice
- Or the reduction of juvenile
delinquency



About the SAG

Volunteer citizens appointed by the Governor



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On a Mission

To Strengthen the Core Protections of the JJDP / JJRA

The Oklahoma State Advisory Group (SAG) advises the Office of Juvenile Affairs, the Governor, and the Legislature on best practices for youth at-risk or involved in the juvenile justice system. The SAG administers federal funds received through the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act as reauthorized through the 2018 Juvenile Justice Reform Act. The SAG advises on innovative solutions designed to promote healthy development that prevents and reduces future crime for at-risk youth.

The Four Core Protections under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018

- Jail Removal
- Sight and Sound Separation
- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
- Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (formerly **Disproportionate Minority Contact**)

OJJDP Findings and Status of Four Core Protections (2019-2020)

- Jail Removal-2019 Met Standards-Need to Strengthen
- Sight and Sound Separation- 2019 Violations Resulted in Non-Compliance-Loss of Funding for Evidence Based Delinquency Prevention Programming
- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders-2019 Met Standards & Reduced Occurrences
- Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities-2019 Met Standards
(**Disproportionate Minority Contact**)

SAG Priorities & Recommendations

To Implement Policy, Practice, and System Improvement Strategies to

- Ensure the protection and safety of all youth who come into contact with the justice system in Oklahoma
- Ensure Statewide Compliance of the Core Protections of the JJDPA/JJRA
 - ❖ Sight and Sound Separation from Adult Inmates/Trustees
 - ❖ Jail Removal
 - ❖ Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
 - ❖ Identify and Mitigate Racial and Ethnic Disparities
- Strengthen Collaborative Learning between the Tribes and the State-Listening to Native Voices
- Support Tribes in the Implementation of Culturally Relevant Delinquency Prevention Programming-Provide Training and Technical Assistance to Carry out the Requirements of Grant Awards
- Empower Oklahoma youth to assist with Shaping Policy, Practice, and System Improvement Strategies by Becoming Their Allies - “Nothing About Us, Without Us”
- Support a Continuum of Evidence-based or Promising Programs(delinquency prevention, intervention, mental health, behavioral health and substance abuse treatment, family services for children exposed to violence) that are trauma informed, reflect the science of adolescent development, and are designed to meet the needs of at risk youth who come into contact with the justice system

SAG Statutory Recommendations

1. The Office of Juvenile Affairs JJDP Unit is authorized to **license** all juvenile and adult detention facilities as being approved for or prohibited from detaining youth under the age of 18, either for delinquent, Youthful Offender, or other Felony charges.

SAG Statutory Recommendations Continued

2. Any adult jail or lockup that is approved to detain youth who are under 18 years of age must be found to be in full compliance with PREA (Section 115.14) Youthful Inmate Standards, Oklahoma Title 310, Subchapter 7 Jail Standards, and the 2018 JJRA Act standards regarding:

SAG Recommendation Continued

- Separation of youth from adult inmates at all times (JJDP Act, PREA)
- Required educational services are provided (PREA Act 115.14),
- Youth receive large muscle exercise (PREA Act 115.14),
- Youth are not left in isolation (PREA Act 115.14),
- Youth have access to mental, medical, and behavioral health services (PREA Act 115.14),
- The facility has at least one FT staff monitoring youthful inmates on all shifts (OK CCDF Standards), and
- To enter a youth area, the facility must have at least two staff present, one of which must be the same sex as the youth in the room (OK CCDF Standards)

SAG Statutory Recommendations Continued

3. The Office of Juvenile Affairs, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Unit, in partnership with the Oklahoma Department of Health, will re-evaluate and license all adult jails and lockups with respect to the requirements of Recommendation 2 and categorize each in one of three categories:
 1. Designated as a non-approved facility;
 2. Designated as a Sight and Sound Separate facility approved solely for 6-Hour processing; or
 3. Designated as a Sight and Sound Separate Residential Detention Facility in Full Compliance with all relevant Standards.

SAG Statutory Recommendations Continued

4. **Reauthorization Requirement (JJRA)**-Youth under the age of 18 charged with a Felony or a Youthful Offender charge shall not be detained in any adult jail or lockup *unless or until*:
- A. that youth has been sentenced as an adult, or
 - B. the charge is Murder 1 and the court ordering the detention into an adult jail Approved as a residential detention facility has fully established the 7 factors that merit such a detention being in the interest of justice:
 - I. Age
 - II. Physical and Mental Maturity of Youth
 - III. Mental State, Risk of Self-Harm
 - IV. Nature and Circumstances of Offense
 - V. History of Prior Delinquent Acts
 - VI. Relative Ability of Adult and Juvenile Facilities to Meet the Needs of Juvenile, Protect the Public, and Protect Other Detained Youth*
 - VII. Any Other Relevant Factor

****Youth meeting the 7 factors may not be held more than 180 days in total and shall have a Review hearing not less than every 30 days. The 7 factors must be re-evaluated at each review hearing. JJRA Requirement**

SAG Statutory Recommendations

5. All Law Enforcement entities are required to report their involvement with juveniles to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Unit of the Office of Juvenile Affairs within 24 hours on the state juvenile database (JOLTS).

SAG Statutory Recommendations

6. Youth under the age of 18 charged or adjudicated for a Juvenile Delinquent charge shall under no circumstances be detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup.

❖ Adult jails or lockups designated as approved for Sight and Sound Separation for 6-Hour processing may hold the youth in non-secure areas of the facility.

SAG Statutory Recommendations

7. All Oklahoma Detention Facility (Adult and Juvenile) Standards shall be amended to reflect federal JJDP Act 2018 Reauthorization laws and standards for Oklahoma's full compliance.

SAG Statutory Recommendations

8. All adult jails and lockups shall have documentation for all youth detained at their facility including, but not limited to:
- Record of permission from the presiding Judge that ordered the detention,
 - The full report establishing that all factors required under the 2018 Juvenile Justice Reform Act have been satisfied to merit the detention being in the interest of justice,
 - The detention has been reported to and approved by both the OJA Compliance Monitor/JJDP Unit and the Oklahoma Department of Health Jail Inspection Division.

SAG Statutory Recommendations

9. Prohibit charging an application fee for and denying access to Indigent Attorneys for youth who are under the age of 18.
10. Change state laws requiring youth to pay fines and fees for dismissal of their cases (deferred and court ordered).
11. Make juvenile-specific trauma-informed and developmental training mandatory for all staff in adult jails in order for that facility to securely detain youth.
12. Make juvenile justice training mandatory for Oklahoma Judges, District Attorneys, and Defense Attorneys.

SAG Recommendations to the Office of Juvenile Affairs

- OJA Presents on the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 to Judges, Oklahoma Sheriffs and Jail Administrators
- Continue Coordination with the Jail Inspection Division of the Oklahoma Department of Health to Coordinate all Annual Jail Inspections and to Increase the Quality of Oversight and Frequency of Compliance Monitoring
- After Jail/Lock-Up Re-Certification, provide lists of facility designations to all Judges, Law Enforcement Facilities, District Attorneys, State, County, and Municipal Justice entities.
- JJDP Unit provides support and training to OJA field staff on the core protections and assign compliance responsibilities to Assistant District Supervisors in each jurisdiction. Outcomes of monitoring to entered into JOLTS and reported to the JJDP Unit

2020-2021 UPDATE FOR THE 2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATES

1. The Office of Juvenile Affairs JJDP Unit is authorized to **license** all juvenile and adult detention facilities as being approved for or prohibited from detaining youth under the age of 18, either for delinquent, Youthful Offender, or other Felony charges.

RECOMMENDATION 1 2020/2021 UPDATE:

This language giving OJA authority to license detention facilities is included in HB2311 that is in the Senate right now to be voted on during this current legislative session.

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATED continued

2. Any adult jail or lockup that is approved to detain youth who are under 18 years of age must be found to be in full compliance with PREA (Section 115.14) Youthful Inmate Standards, Oklahoma Title 310, Subchapter 7 Jail Standards, and the 2018 JJRA Act standards regarding:

- Separation of youth from adult inmates at all times (JJDP Act, PREA)
- Required educational services are provided (PREA Act 115.14),
- Youth receive large muscle exercise (PREA Act 115.14),
- Youth are not left in isolation (PREA Act 115.14),
- Youth have access to mental, medical, and behavioral health services (PREA Act 115.14),
- The facility has at least one FT staff monitoring youthful inmates on all shifts (OK CCDF Standards), and
- To enter a youth area, the facility must have at least two staff present, one of which must be the same sex as the youth in the room (OK CCDF Standards).

RECOMMENDATION 2 2020/2021 UPDATE:

When HB2311 is passed, the JJDP Unit has a draft of Rules and Standards for Detention of Youth in Adult Facilities prepared to be presented to the OJA Board which will include all of these standards, specific definitions of acceptable and unacceptable conditions, procedures, staffing, and design, and has been expanded to include other relevant statutory requirements: (listed next slide)

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATED continued

SAG RECOMMENDATION 2 Continued:

RECOMMENDATION 2 2020 UPDATE:

When HB2311 is passed, the JJDP Unit has a draft of Rules and Standards for Detention of Youth in Adult Facilities prepared to be presented to the OJA Board which will include all of these standards, specific definitions of acceptable and unacceptable conditions, procedures, staffing, and design, and has been expanded to include other relevant statutory requirements, including:

1. **Oklahoma Title 10A §10A-2-5-301: Any child under eighteen (18) years of age who is a legal resident or the child of legal residents of the State of Oklahoma who is detained... shall be identified within seventy-two (72) hours of such detention or arrest for educational needs and shall be afforded such educational opportunities by the State Department of Education without delay while in such facility or jail, including city, county and state jails, holding facilities and juvenile or correctional institutions.**
- **34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15), states and territories must implement policy, practice, and system improvement strategies at the state, territorial, local, and tribal levels, as applicable, to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Law enforcement agencies and detention facilities to collect and report data regarding the race and ethnic background of all youth under 18, collect and report data regarding the race and ethnic background of all youth that are released without being charged, and develop and submit to OJA a plan for decreasing the over-representation of arrest of minority youth in their practices, policies, and procedures.**

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATED continued

3. The Office of Juvenile Affairs, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Unit, in partnership with the Oklahoma Department of Health, will re-evaluate and license all adult jails and lockups with respect to the requirements of Recommendation 2 and categorize each in one of three categories:
 1. Designated as a non-approved facility;
 2. Designated as a Sight and Sound Separate facility approved solely for 6-Hour processing; or
 3. Designated as a Sight and Sound Separate Residential Detention Facility in Full Compliance with all relevant Standards.

RECOMMENDATION 3 2020/2021 UPDATE:

The draft of the Rules and Standards for Detention of Youth in Adult Facilities establishes the Licensing Process to be implemented by OJA. The Jail Inspection Division of the Oklahoma Department of Health has been active in developing and reviewing this language and is supportive of these changes.

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATED continued

4. **Reauthorization Requirement (JJRA)**-Youth under the age of 18 charged with a Felony or a Youthful Offender charge shall not be detained in any adult jail or lockup *unless or until*:
- A. that youth has been sentenced as an adult, or
 - B. the charge is Murder 1 and the court ordering the detention into an adult jail Approved as a residential detention facility has fully established the 7 factors that merit such a detention being in the interest of justice.

RECOMMENDATION 4 2020/2021 UPDATE:

HB2311 contains this language that would bring Oklahoma into Compliance with the 2018 Juvenile Justice Reauthorization Act. Once HB2311 passes, Juvenile Detention will become the default immediate placement for youth charged with Youthful Offender offenses. The only youth that may be placed into an approved adult facility upon arrest are youth charged with Murder 1.

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATED continued

- SAG STATUTORY RECOMMENDATION 5:

All Law Enforcement entities are required to report their involvement with juveniles to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Unit of the Office of Juvenile Affairs within 24 hours on the state juvenile database (JOLTS).

RECOMMENDATION 5 2020/2021 UPDATE:

After HB2311 passes, the Rules and Standards for Detention of Youth in Adult Facilities includes implementation of this requirement. It is unknown at this time whether the notification will take place in JOLTS or through our new dedicated JJDP email address.

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS continued

RECOMMENDATION 6. Youth under the age of 18 charged or adjudicated for a Juvenile Delinquent charge shall under no circumstances be detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup. (JAIL REMOVAL CORE PROTECTION)

RECOMMENDATION 6 2020/2021 UPDATE:

IN 2019, THERE WERE ONLY 2 INCIDENTS OF JAIL REMOVAL VIOLATIONS. THE JJDP UNIT SET A GOAL TO ELIMINATE ANY INCIDENTS OF A YOUTH BEING SECURELY DETAINED IN AN ADULT FACILITY FOR A DELINQUENT OFFENSE. THE FFY2020 DATA IS STILL BEING REVIEWED.

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATED continued

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATION 7:

All Oklahoma Detention Facility (Adult and Juvenile) Standards shall be amended to reflect federal JJDP Act 2018 Reauthorization laws and standards for Oklahoma's full compliance.

RECOMMENDATION 7 2020/2021 UPDATE:

Oklahoma HB2311 contains the language to bring Oklahoma into statutory Compliance with the 2018 Reauthorization of the JJDP Act

2019 SAG RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATED continued

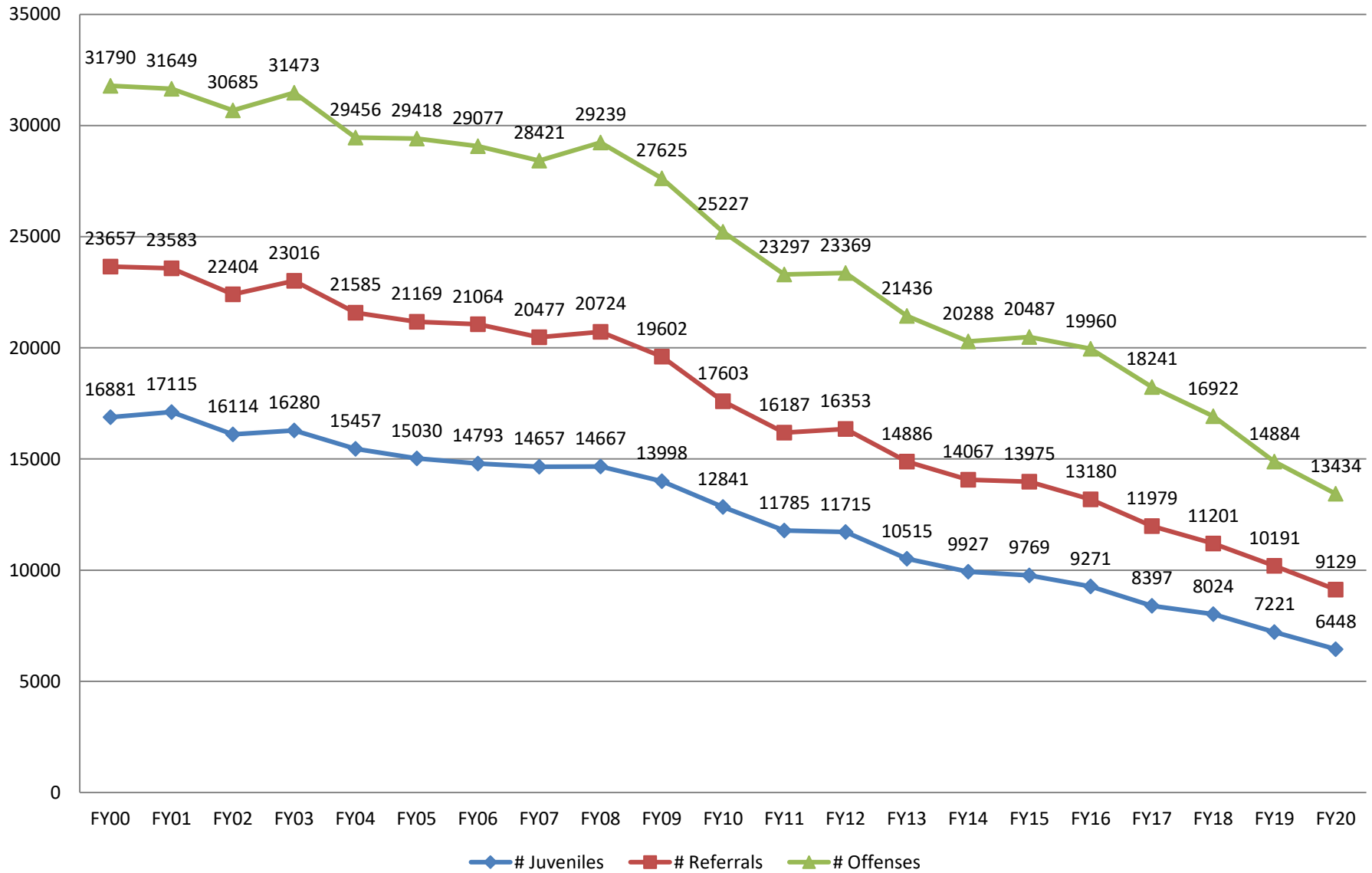
RECOMMENDATION 8: All adult jails and lockups shall have documentation for all youth detained at their facility including, but not limited to:

- Record of permission from the presiding Judge that ordered the detention,
- The full report establishing that all factors required under the 2018 Juvenile Justice Reform Act have been satisfied to merit the detention being in the interest of justice,
- The detention has been reported to and approved by both the OJA Compliance Monitor/JJDP Unit and the Oklahoma Department of Health Jail Inspection Division.

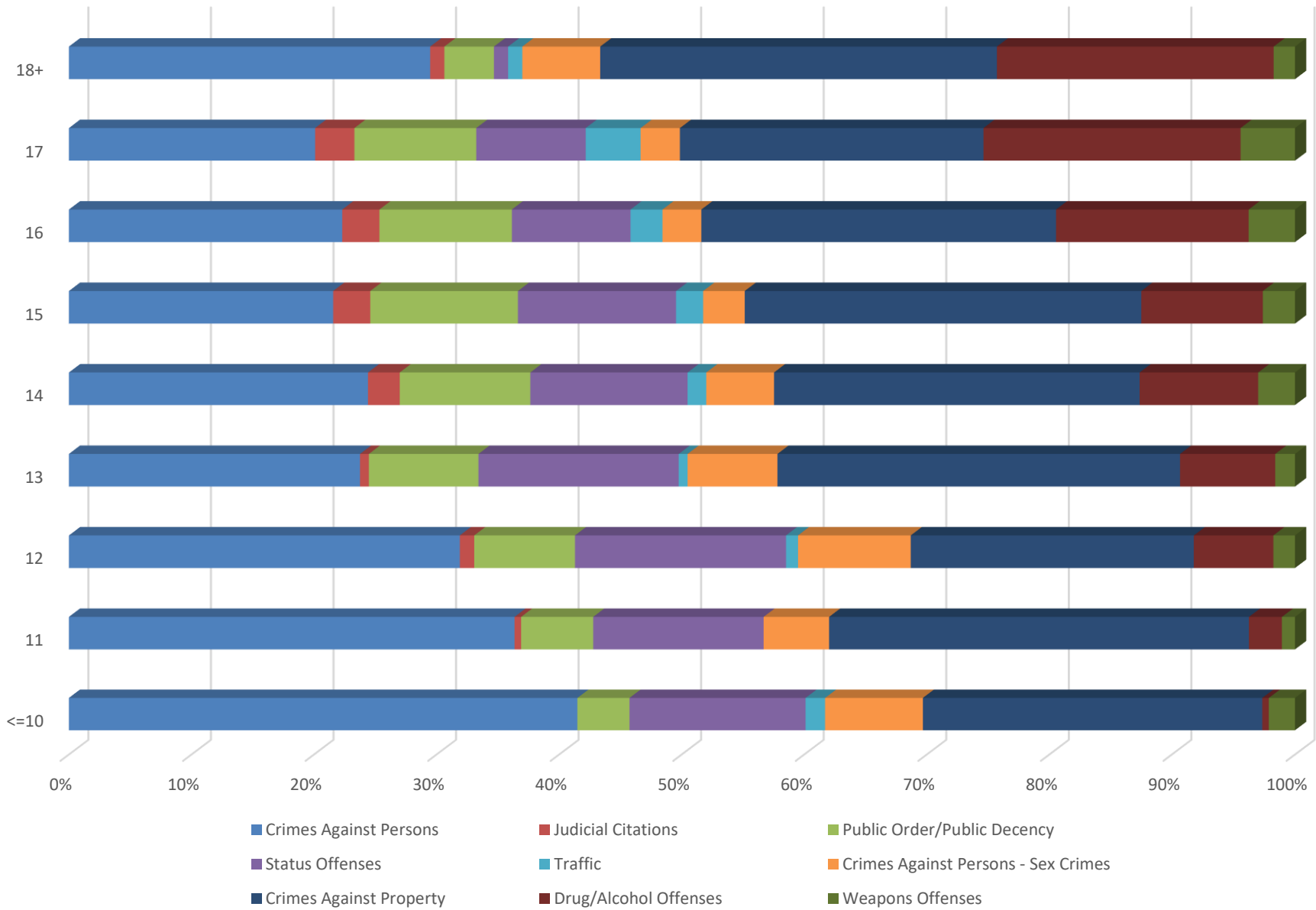
RECOMMENDATION 8 2020/2021 UPDATE:

The draft of the Rules and Standards for Detention of Youth in Adult Facilities includes these documentation requirements and others.

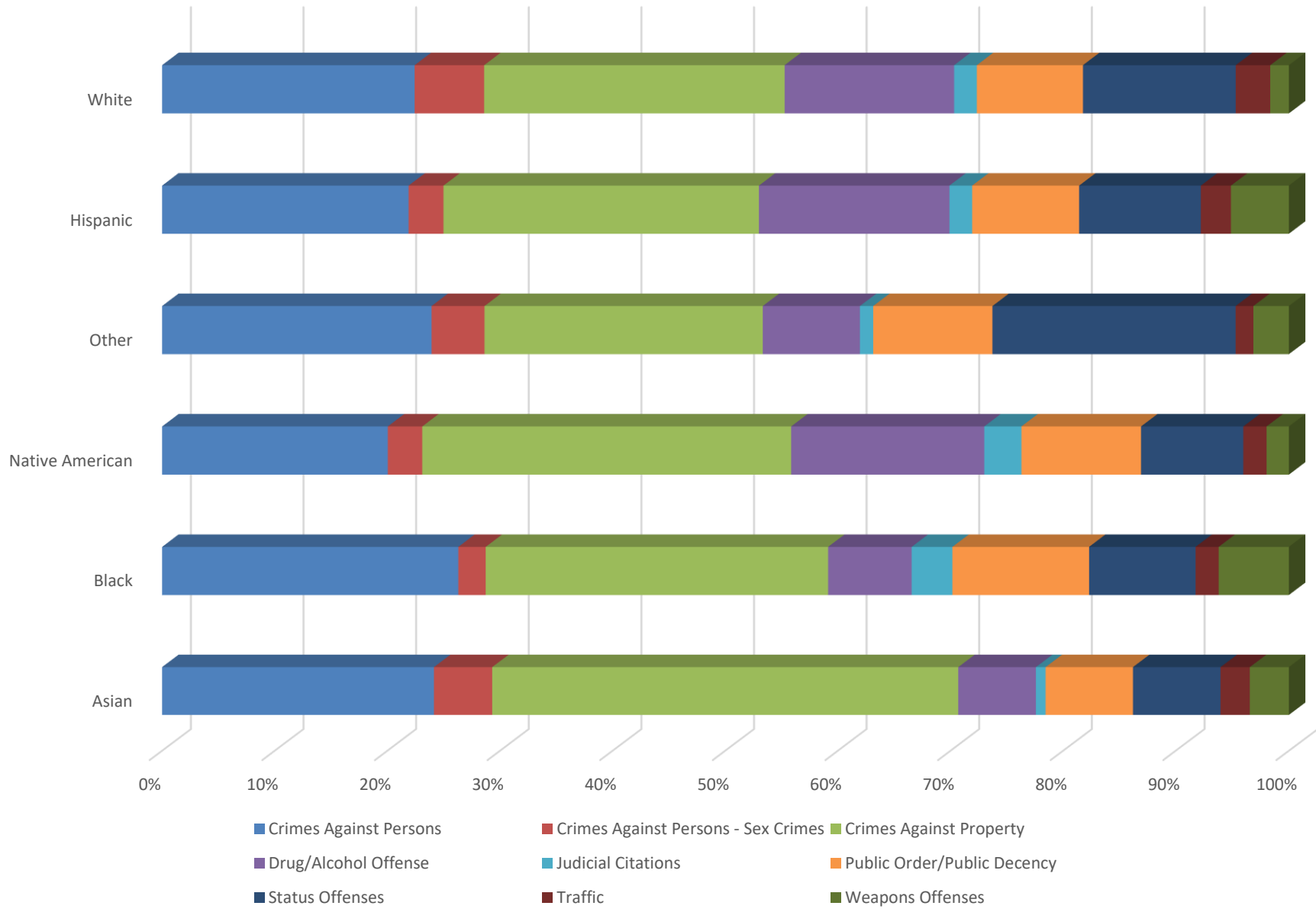
Referral Trends FY2000 - FY2020



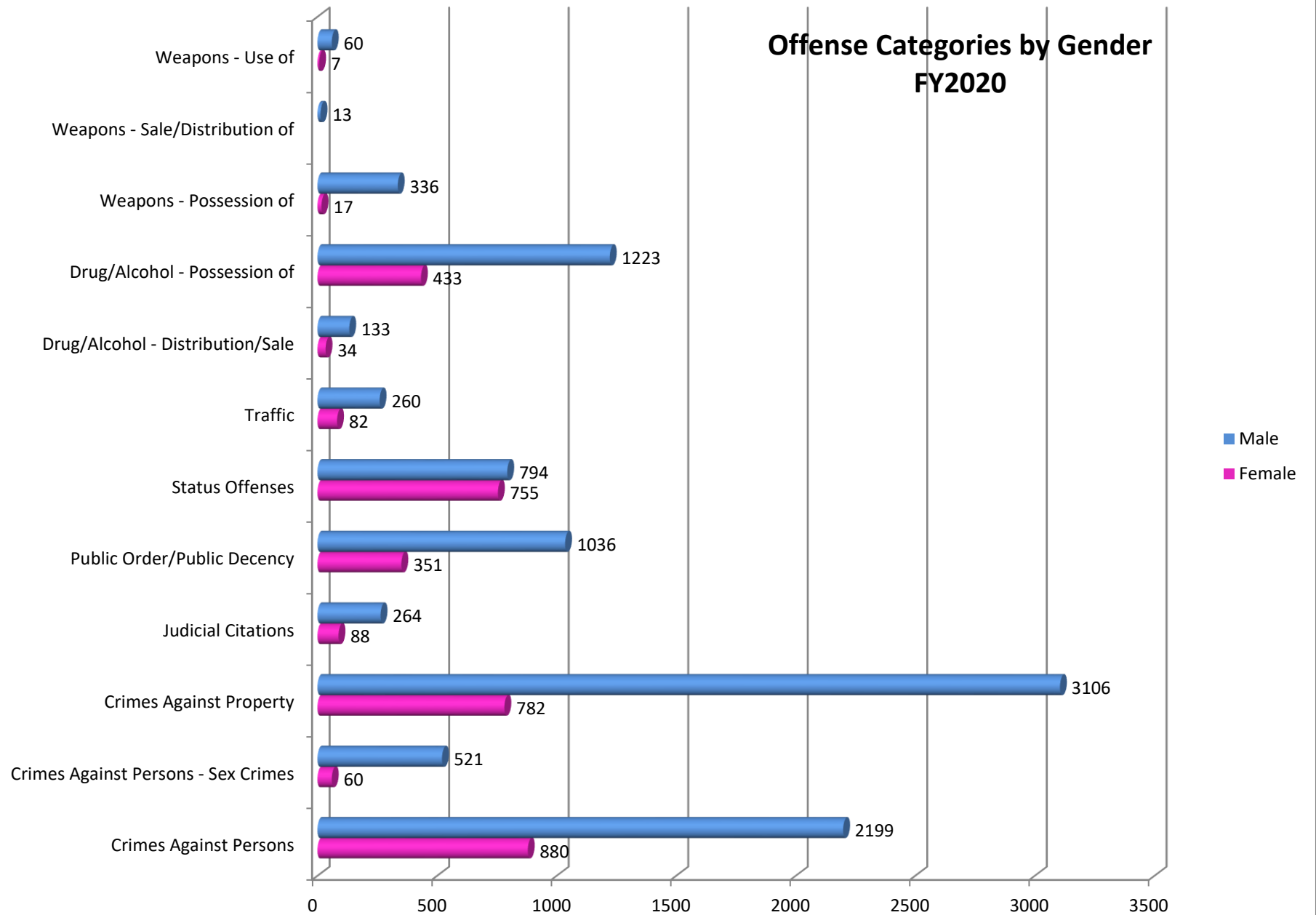
Offense Categories by Age - FY2020



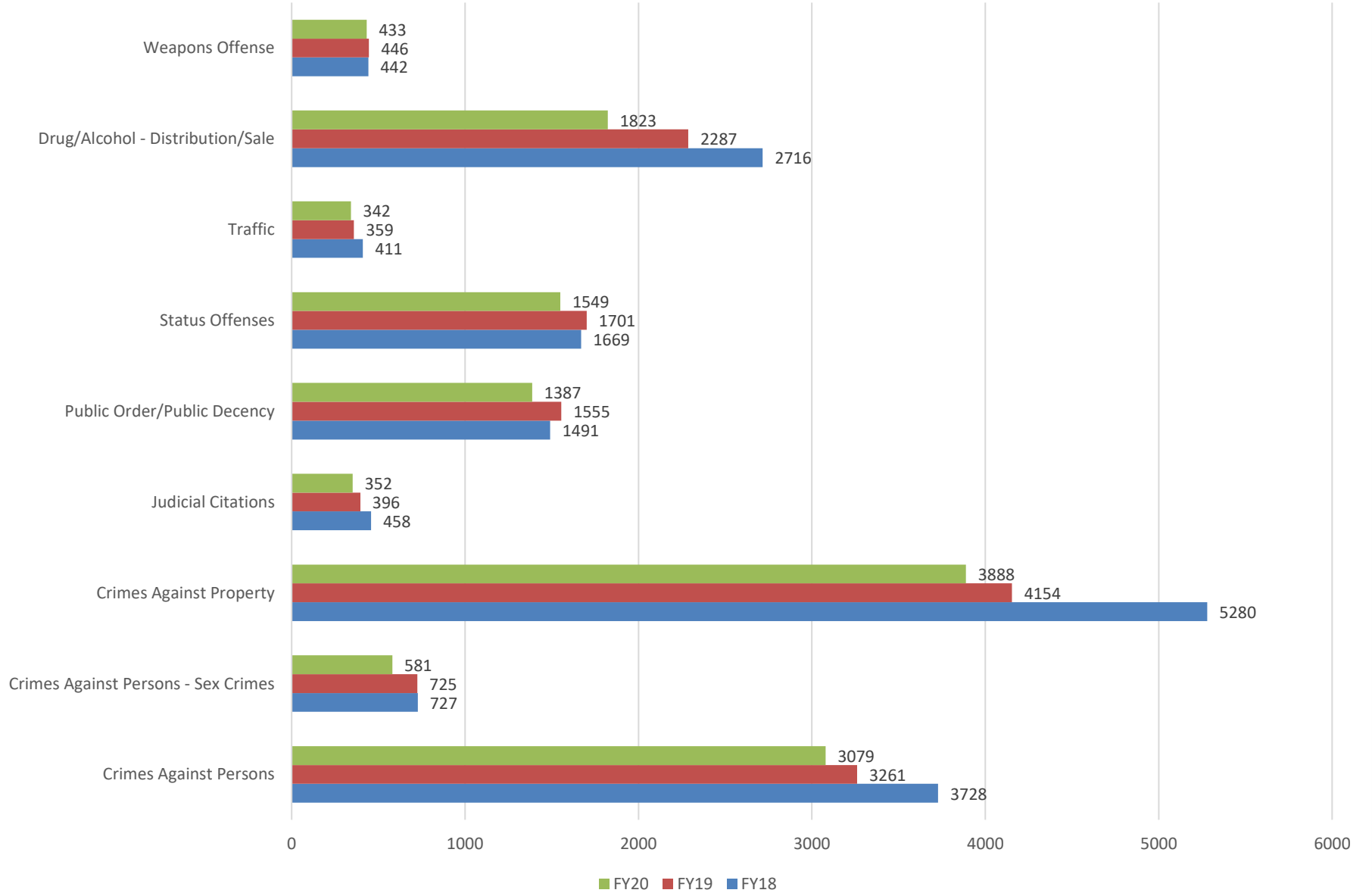
Offense Categories by Race FY18 - FY20



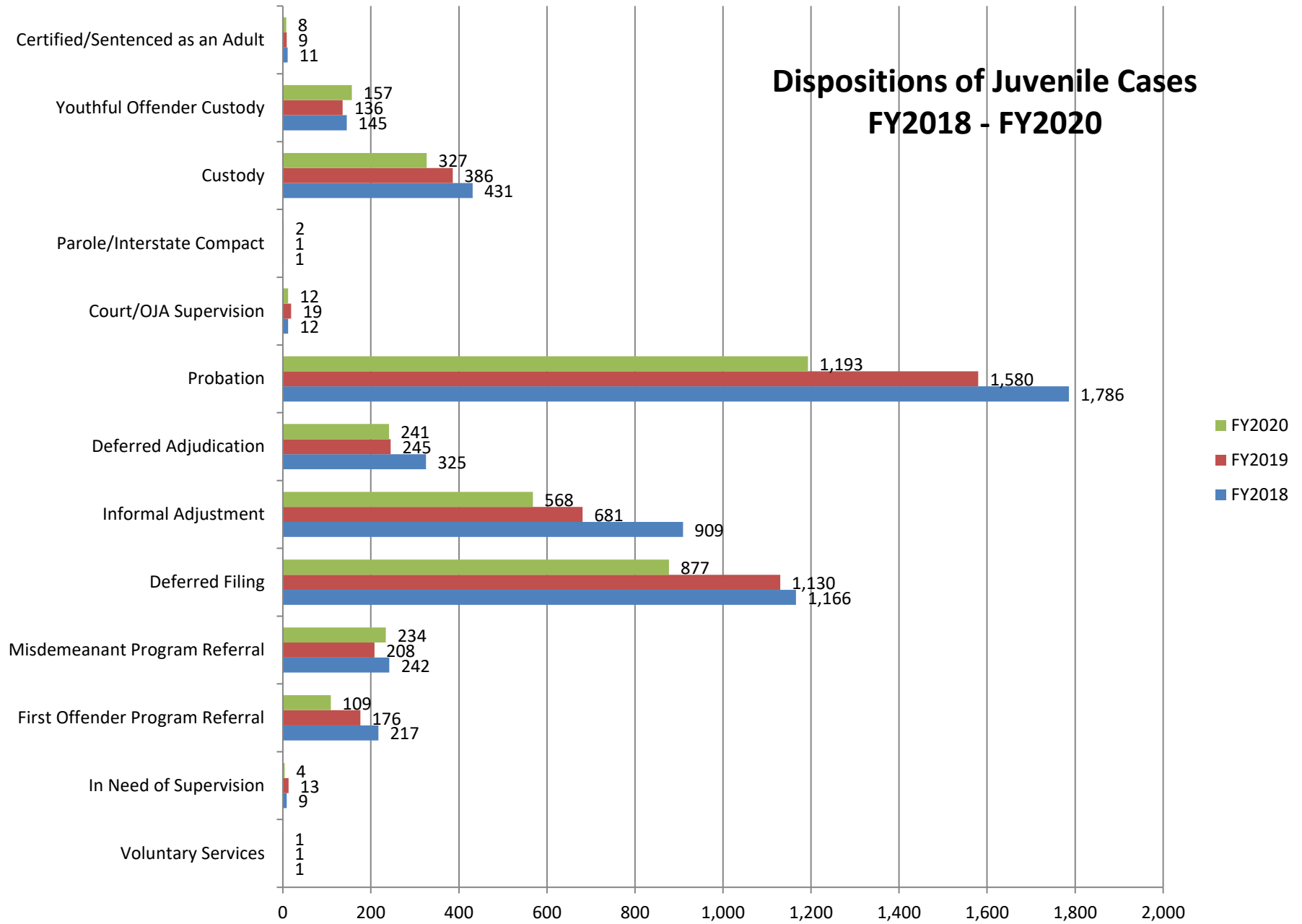
Offense Categories by Gender FY2020



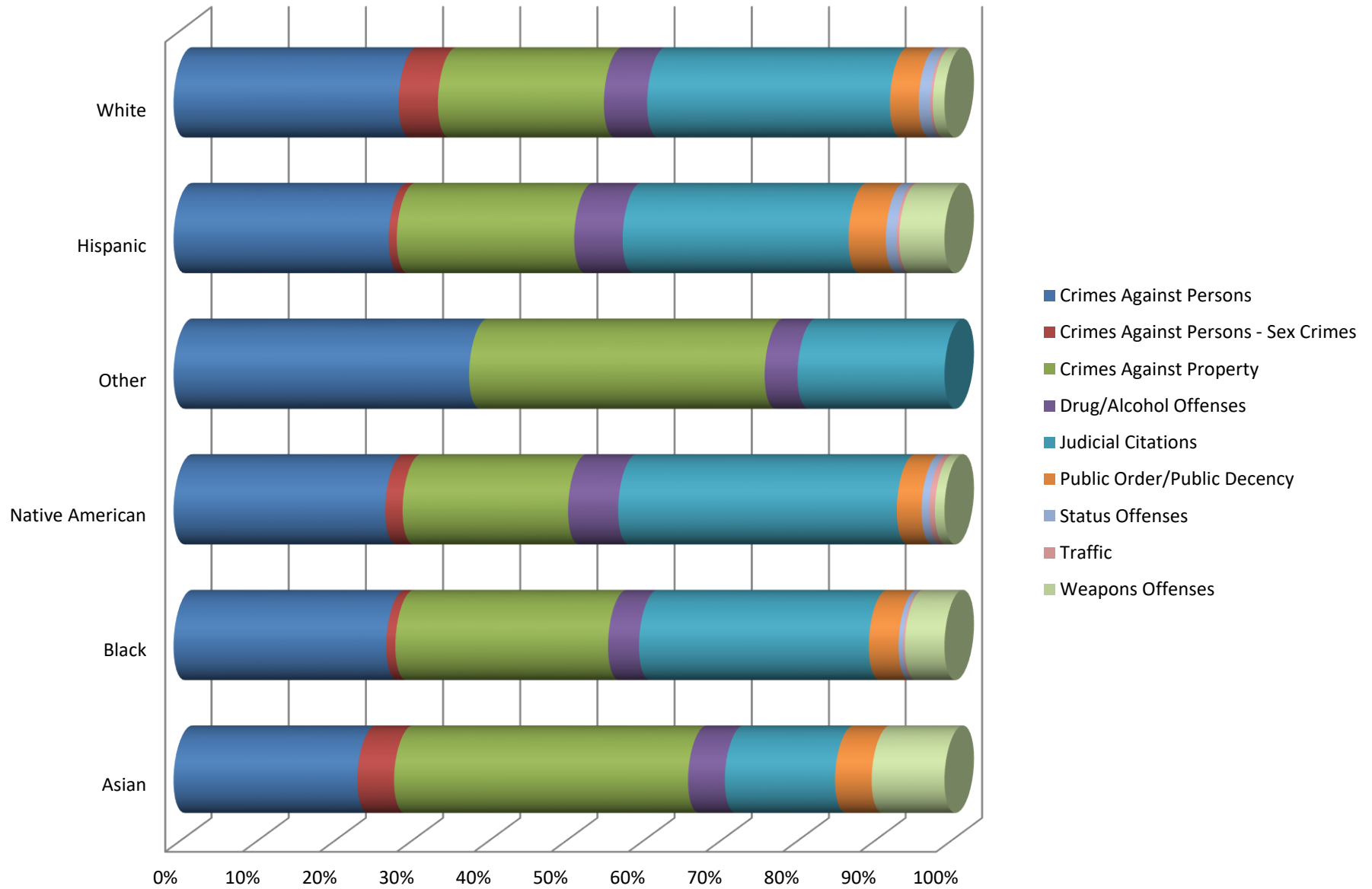
Offense Categories FY18 - FY20



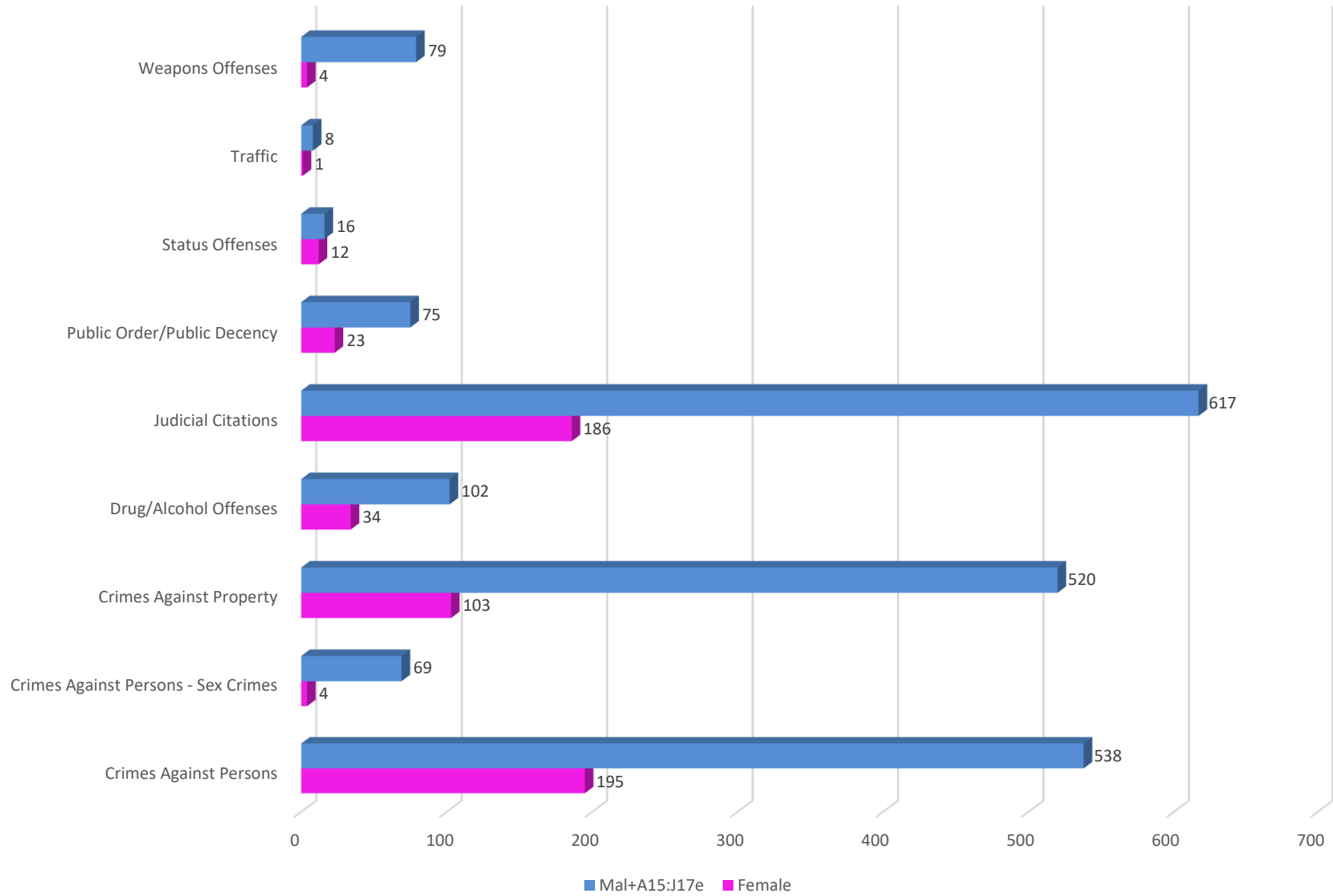
Dispositions of Juvenile Cases FY2018 - FY2020



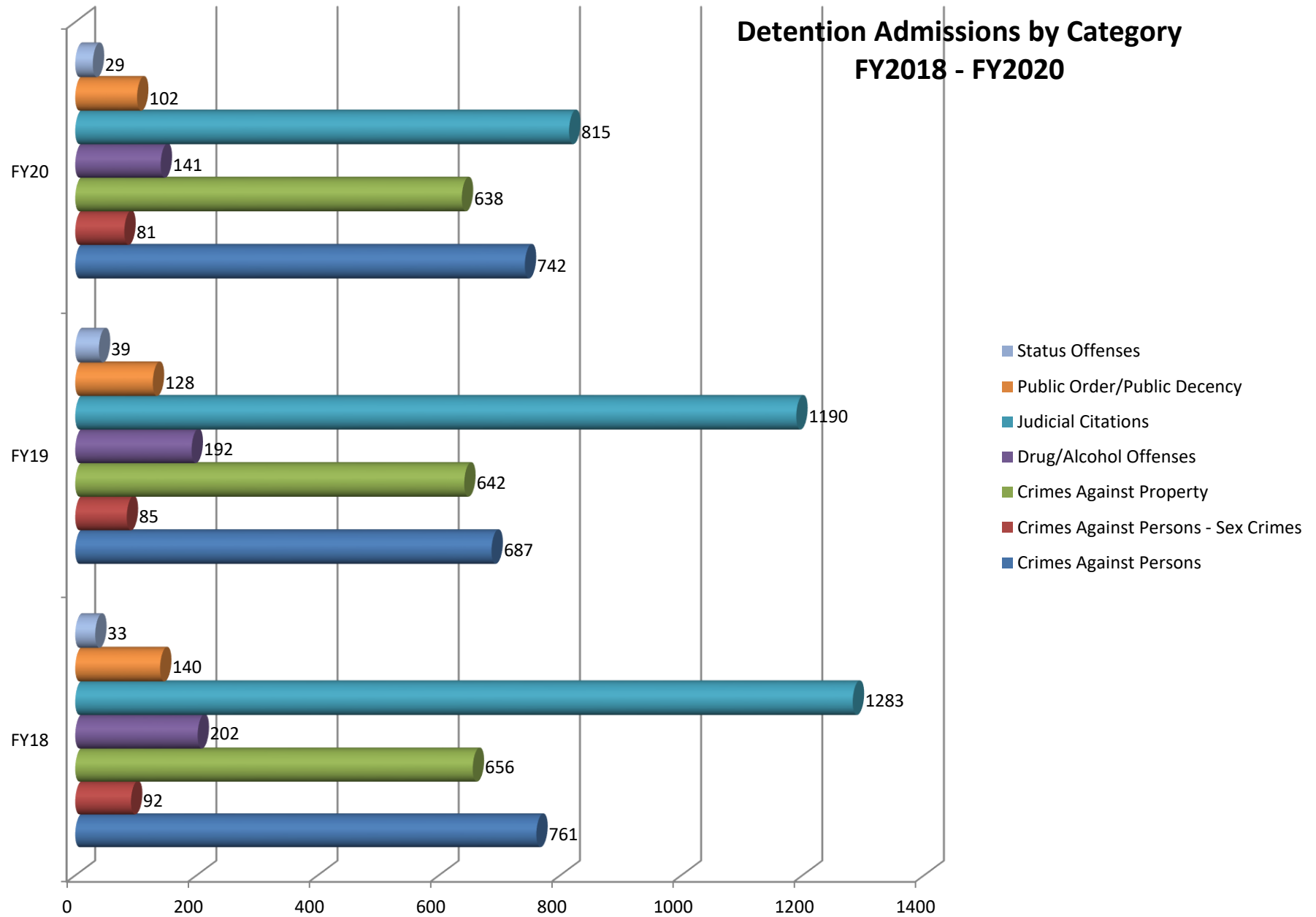
Detention Admissions by Race FY2020



Detention by Gender FY2020



Detention Admissions by Category FY2018 - FY2020



Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White JuvenilesReporting Period: July 2019
through June 2020

State : Oklahoma

County: Statewide Data

	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	2.99	0.79	0.47	*	1.78	*	1.61
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.00	1.00	*	1.00	*	1.00
4. Cases Diverted	0.64	0.91	1.08	*	0.90	*	0.79
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.69	1.32	1.11	*	1.06	*	1.40
6. Cases Petitioned	1.55	1.42	1.30	*	1.14	*	1.38
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.95	0.87	1.23	*	0.10	*	0.97
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.78	0.78	**	*	**	*	0.78
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	3.09	2.30	**	*	**	*	2.62
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
release 10/30/05							

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

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Regular font

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**

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State : Oklahoma

County: Statewide Data

Reporting Period: July 2019
through June 2020

	Total Youth	White	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age YY through XX)	426,643	251,314	43,115	68,756	10,996	0	52,462	0	175,329
2. Juvenile Arrests	8,888	4,189	2,150	903	87	0	1,559	0	4,699
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	8,888	4,189	2,150	903	87	0	1,559	0	4,699
4. Cases Diverted	2,927	1,556	512	305	35	0	519	0	1,371
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,345	912	791	260	21	0	361	0	1,433
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,499	1,372	1,089	420	37	0	581	0	2,127
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,661	663	501	176	22	272	27	0	998
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	774	356	211	74	10	0	123	0	418
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	89	18	42	11	0	0	18	0	71
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	12	4	2	0	0	0	6	0	8

Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately?

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

Yes

No

release 10/30/05

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: JOLTS (Juvenile On-Line Tracking System)

Item 3: OJJDP EZAPOJ Juvenile Population Data

Item 5:

Item 7:

Item 9:

Item 2:

Item 4:

Item 6:

Item 8:

Item 10:

How to Calculate a Relative Rate Index (RRI)

For all race categories, divide the number of youth at the decision point of interest (such as arrest) by the number of youth at the previous decision point (in this case, youth population).

- Provides the rate at which a particular decision is made for a particular group of youth.

Next, divide the rate for the non-White group by the rate for the White group. The comparison of the two rates provides a relative rate index or RRI.

- Defines the rate for non-White groups in terms of the rate for the White group.

Example: SFY 2020 Relative Rate Indices (RRI) for the Arrests of Oklahoma Youth

Data Sources: JOLTS (Juvenile Online Tracking System) and OJJDP EZAPOJ Juvenile Population Data

1. Divide the number of arrests for white youth by the white population.

$$\frac{\text{White Arrests}}{\text{White Population}} = \frac{4,189}{251,314} = 0.0167 = 1.67\% \text{ (Rate)}$$

2. Divide the numbers of arrests for Black, Hispanic, and Native American youth by the Black, Hispanic, and Native American (NA) populations.

$$\frac{\text{Black Arrests}}{\text{Black Population}} = \frac{2,150}{43,115} = 0.0499 = 4.99\% \text{ (Rate)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Hispanic Arrests}}{\text{Hispanic Population}} = \frac{903}{68,756} = 0.0131 = 1.31\% \text{ (Rate)}$$

$$\frac{\text{NA Arrests}}{\text{NA Population}} = \frac{1,559}{52,462} = 0.0297 = 2.97\% \text{ (Rate)}$$

3. Divide the rates for Black, Hispanic, and Native American youth by the rate for White youth.

$$\frac{\text{Black Rate}}{\text{White Rate}} = \frac{0.0499}{0.0167} = \mathbf{2.99} \text{ (RRI)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Hispanic Rate}}{\text{White Rate}} = \frac{0.0131}{0.0167} = \mathbf{0.78} \text{ (RRI)}$$

$$\frac{\text{NA Rate}}{\text{White Rate}} = \frac{0.0297}{0.0167} = \mathbf{1.78} \text{ (RRI)}$$

Native American youth were arrested in SFY 2020 **1.78** times the rate of White youth.

Black youth were arrested in SFY 2020 **2.99** times the rate of their white counterparts.

COMPLIANCE REPORT: FFY2020

There is little doubt that 2020 will always be remembered as the “Covid-19 year”, when a global pandemic impacted the lives of everyone around the world. The dangerous challenges presented to life and well-being required a complete re-evaluation and often, reversal of the way work had been accomplished in the past.

In March 2020, the Compliance Monitor completed the Formula II Compliance Reporting submission for FFY2019. That time has been the beginning of the Jail Inspection process in the past, but on March 16, 2020, Oklahoma entered into a State of Emergency due to the outbreak of Covid-19. The Governor issued a Shelter-In-Place directive at that time restricting travel and in-person work to be re-evaluated on a two-week basis. It was believed at that time that the sheltering-in-place and remote work strategies would result in a return to normal operations within a month. At that time, all Jail Inspections were postponed until it was safe to conduct them again without risk of spread of the Covid-19 virus. However, the Compliance Team continued to pursue goals that would result in strengthening the state’s Compliance system regardless of the obstacles.

2020 COMPLIANCE GOALS AND OUTCOMES

The commitment of the Office of Standards for Prevention and System Improvement is to continually strive to identify areas within the juvenile justice system and in OJA’s response that can be augmented to better meet the needs of youth and families; to build systems and programs that replace Risk Factors with Protective Factors. In spite of the global pandemic, the Compliance Team didn’t focus on what could not get done, but on what they could do to make the compliance system and processes more effective. In order to continue to improve the overall quality of the Compliance System during FFY2020, there were several internal goals set by the JJDP Unit:

GOAL 1: Maintain Compliance with the JJDP Act Core Protection *de minimis* standards and achieve decreases in the number of Core Protection violations that occur in the state. The overall goal is to eliminate all violations of Core Protections.

Core Protection: GOAL	Outcome
DSO: Eliminate DSO Violations in Oklahoma	3 DSO Violations (fewest ever in Oklahoma) 73% decrease from FFY2019
Jail Removal: decrease the frequency of Jail Removal Violations in Oklahoma	Data being reviewed and analyzed
Separation: eliminate any Separation Violations	Data being reviewed and analyzed

RED: Implement system of tracking and addressing minority disproportionality in law enforcement entities at the local level	Dependent on HB2311 passage and OJA enacting Rules and Standards for Detention of Youth in Adult Facilities
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The process of decreasing the occurrence of Core Protection Violations is a targeted approach to provide ongoing training and information regarding the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The steps involved in creating a more effective system of awareness and attention to the Core Protections include:

IMPROVEMENT GOALS-OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS
<p>Improve Oklahoma's performance on all Core Protection requirements</p> <p>A: facilitate at least 3 trainings in the Core Protections to agency staff and community partners</p> <p>B: complete and disseminate Core Protection Bench Card</p> <p>C: Communicate with and acknowledge JSU staff when they are caught advocating for youth and JJDP Compliance</p> <p>D: Coordinate with DHS to identify CW youth who are inappropriately placed in secure detention</p> <p>E: Coordinate with OCCY and OCA when instances of youth being egregiously detained come to the attention of our respective offices</p>	<p>A: Compliance Monitor provided 4 trainings on Core Protections, compliance data, and System Improvement projects. The final training took place as a "Jeopardy"-style question and answer game to make learning about the JJDP fun</p> <p>B: Bench Card draft was approved and sent to Contractor for publishing</p> <p>C: 5 recognitions were made in OJA newsletters over the past year</p> <p>D: On 4 occasions during FFY2020, the DHS Liaison notified the Compliance Manager of CW youth that were being inappropriately detained in juvenile detention and adult facilities, allowing Senior Legal Counsel and Compliance Manager to have them moved to adequate placements</p> <p>E: there were 3 instances during FFY2020 when OCCY and Compliance Manager worked to address inappropriate treatment in the justice system</p>
<p>Provide Alternatives for CSE Youth</p> <p>A: provide training to OJA staff in recognizing indicators that a youth may be sexually exploited</p> <p>B: identify and access appropriate treatment And placement options for these youth</p>	<p>A: OJA provided 4 trainings during FFY2020 regarding sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of youth</p> <p>B: OJA continues to utilize a contract with a specialized treatment center for girls who have been involved with CSE. During FFY2020, OJA placed 3 youth there</p>

GOAL 2: Improve the frequency and quality of connections with law enforcement facility staff across the state. To develop closer relationships, to assist law enforcement in navigating challenges related to

youth, and arriving at solutions together, youth in the justice system will be better served and achieve more successful outcomes.

Improve Connections with Law Enforcement	Outcome
542 total contacts with 202 law enforcement agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with law enforcement to successfully divert 5 youth away from adult facilities • Assisted 2 jails in reclassifying their certification to prevent youth being placed in their facility
Reviewed Policy and Procedures for 15 County jails and 14 Municipal jails to determine if their juvenile processes reflect best-practice standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separated jail certifications of all approved jails into 6-hr processing or residential categories with OK Dept of Health
Conducted 48 In-Person Jail Inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented system of interviewing detained youth to inform Rules and Standards
Implemented system of monthly juvenile log submission and case correspondence through dedicated Compliance web address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile Holding Log submission is now monthly and electronic
Assisted in offering EPIY training to law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some law enforcement professionals have completed the training

Weekly correspondence with Jail administrators and police department staff began taking place in March 2020 to ensure the connection and flow of information did not suffer due to a lack of in-person contact. Discussions centered around:

1. How the Office of Juvenile Affairs could assist law enforcement during the State of Emergency;
2. Making law enforcement aware of the implementation of the 2018 Juvenile Justice Reform Act and communicating to operators of adult jails and lockups how this will impact their ability to detain or process youth under 18;
3. How jails are monitoring Disproportionate Minority Contact and what we can do together to improve our responses to minority youth. All law enforcement contacts were invited to the EPIY training to assist in this area. It was communicated that the need for law enforcement facilities to track this data would impact future funding opportunities and could assist in strengthening their efforts to improve community policing and public engagement strategies.
4. Implementing processes to improve the regularity and timeliness of compliance Juvenile Holding Log submission. The upgrades in submission of Holding Logs included:
 - a. Urban Jails that typically detain most youth under 18 agreed to submit a daily or weekly census of their Under-18 population so all youth detained would be known to the Compliance Team at all times. This has helped make the response of the Compliance Team more timely when there are instances of inappropriate detention.

- b. Rural jails that typically only interact with youth a few times a year agreed to move to a monthly electronic log submission, and to send an immediate notification to the Compliance Monitor in the event that a youth under 18 is detained there. As mentioned above, this has helped make the response of the Compliance Team more timely when there are instances of inappropriate detention, but has also served to strengthen the relationships with rural law enforcement with whom there has been little contact throughout the year.
- c. Non-secure law enforcement facilities shall be re-evaluated for their capability to detain youth at least once every 3 years through on-site inspection by Office of Juvenile Affairs Juvenile Justice staff, who will then report to the Compliance Monitor.

GOAL 3: Improve engagement with the state’s tribal stakeholders in youth growth and development.

Improve Engagement with Oklahoma Tribal Governments	Outcome
Continued effective collaboration with Ponca Tribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Became involved with new NAFFA training models Explored opportunities for Ponca youth to participate in YEL
Made new connections with tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worked with Pontotoc Lighthorse Police in training and providing EPIY in state Began discussion with Ft. Sill Apache Child Welfare

GOAL 4: Improve the timeliness and effectiveness of the Compliance Team’s response to inappropriate detentions;

1. Implement systems of tracking racial and ethnic disparities into compliance reporting systems by requiring law enforcement agencies to monitor of disproportionality and to develop plans to better address at the local level;
2. Implement a complete system of Rules and Standards for Detention of Youth in Adult Facilities, detention oversight, and collaboration that better protects youth under 18 of being mistreated in the juvenile justice system;
3. Help train and teach agency staff, law enforcement and court representatives, and the other stakeholders, both governmental and NGO, of the importance of maintaining compliance with the Core Protections in protecting the state’s youth;
4. Help improve sustainability of the adoption of best-practice juvenile justice strategies by:
 - a. identifying a point of contact within each law enforcement facility that will learn the requirements of the JJDP Act and represent those practices in their facility;
 - b. recruiting and training new interns in JJDP Act and Compliance, and;
 - c. providing Bench Cards and JJDP Act information to Administrators in all law enforcement settings to ensure they are informed of how their local procedures reflect or suffer when compared to federal standards.

SUMMARY

In spite of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the work of the Compliance Team has resulted in a more effective system of monitoring secure detention of youth. There were many victories accomplished during the year when youth were successfully removed from an overly punitive or inappropriate setting, when law enforcement embraced opportunities to avoid mistreatment of youth within their systems, or when the Compliance Team coordinated to represent youth best interest. The Youth Emerging Leaders Committee met 6 times during the year to ensure that work was progressing in the direction of assisting youth. progress was made regarding all Compliance goals and we approach FFY2021 and 22 eager for more changes!

Coalition For Juvenile Justice
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Washington, DC 20006 US
+1 2028279751
smoot@juvjustice.org

Invoice

BILL TO
Laura Broyles Administrator, Community Based Youth Services Division Office of Juvenile Affairs P.O. Box 268812 Oklahoma City, OK 73126-8812

INVOICE #	DATE	TOTAL DUE	DUE DATE	TERMS	ENCLOSED
1752	01/01/2021	\$5,000.00	01/31/2021	5% discount if paid by Jan 31	

ACTIVITY	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
2021 SAG Membership CJJ SAG Dues	1	5,000.00	5,000.00

BALANCE DUE \$5,000.00

Youth Emerging Leaders (YEL) Sub-Committee Recommendations

March 30, 2021

Presented by Mr. Ulises Villalobos, Chair

Youth Emerging Leaders- “Nothing About Us Without Us”

1. Take action to Eliminate the Application Fee to Access Indigent Defense
2. Change Statutory Language Requiring Youth Over 16 to Have a Parent or Guardian Present When Mirandized
3. Raise the Minimum Age of Adjudication

IN FOCUS



Caren Harp, Administrator

October 2020

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense

In May 1967, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling in *In re Gault* that established the right to counsel for youth in delinquency cases. Despite progress made in the five decades since that decision, the promise of *In re Gault* has yet to become a reality for many of America's youth. **Research** shows that barriers to juveniles' receipt of proper counsel may include juvenile defenders' excessive caseloads, inadequate compensation for public defenders, and a lack of juvenile-specific training for lawyers.

Juvenile defenders play a critical role in ensuring fairness and equity for youth and families, and in preserving public confidence in the juvenile justice system. By funding efforts that will help to improve outcomes for indigent juvenile offenders, OJJDP is helping to reduce the risk of reoffending, enhance public safety, and increase the likelihood that these youth will become productive, law-abiding members of society.

Program

Enhancements for Juvenile Indigent Defense

Through this program, OJJDP is working to ensure that all youth involved with the juvenile justice system have equal access to specialized, well-resourced, juvenile defense counsel. Grantees use program funds to improve the quality and availability of legal services, to respond to gaps in practice, and to ensure that juveniles have access to resources that address the **collateral consequences** of justice system involvement. Grantees may also use funds to train court personnel, improve juvenile courts' data collection efforts, analyze a jurisdiction's juvenile defense delivery system, and identify and implement successful strategies that may be replicable across jurisdictions.

Training and Technical Assistance

National Juvenile Defender Center

The National Juvenile Defender Center provides technical assistance to juvenile defenders and juvenile defense agencies across the country; conducts juvenile-specific trainings for public defenders and court-appointed counsel; supports the creation of specialized juvenile defender units; and develops tools, training, and resources specific to identified regional, state, and local needs. The center also maintains a **clearinghouse of information** on juvenile defense and children's constitutional rights.

For More Information

Access more information about how OJJDP helps to ensure that all justice-involved youth receive the guarantees of due process and equal protection at <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs/juvenile-indigent-defense>.

Funding

Between fiscal years 2017 and 2019, OJJDP awarded approximately \$7.2 million to improve the quality of juvenile indigent defense nationwide.

- ▶ **Fiscal Year 2019—\$1.8 million**
- ▶ **Fiscal Year 2018—\$1.7 million**
- ▶ **Fiscal Year 2017—\$3.7 million**

From the Field

Supported by a 2018 grant, Ohio's Hamilton County Public Defender Juvenile Division is developing an innovative, multidisciplinary team approach to juvenile defense that involves attorneys, investigators, social workers, community volunteers, and a mitigation specialist advocating for system-involved youth. The mitigation specialist investigates each client's unique circumstances, gathers comprehensive social histories, identifies appropriate community-based treatment and services, and prepares individualized disposition plans and mitigation reports for the defense attorneys.

The division is also establishing a participatory defense network to improve outcomes for juveniles. Participatory defense is a community-organizing model for youth involved in the justice system, their families, and their communities to positively impact case outcomes. Together with its community partners, the Juvenile Division is providing staff and volunteers with rigorous training on the principles and tools required to effectively implement participatory defense.



Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention
ojjdp.ojp.gov